

Michigan Courts:



Driving for Excellence

*Michigan's One Court of Justice
2000 Annual Report*

The Michigan
Supreme Court:

From left: Justice Michael F. Cavanagh, Justice Maura D. Corrigan, Justice Stephen J. Markman, Chief Justice Elizabeth A. Weaver, Justice Clifford W. Taylor, Justice Marilyn Kelly, and Justice Robert P. Young, Jr.



Michigan Supreme Court

Chief Justice
Elizabeth A. Weaver

Justices
Michael F. Cavanagh
Marilyn Kelly
Clifford W. Taylor
Maura D. Corrigan
Robert P. Young, Jr.
Stephen J. Markman

A Letter from the Chief Justice *Elizabeth A. Weaver*

Dear Reader:

I know from firsthand experience — particularly my experience as a probate judge — that Michigan's courts can change lives for the better. That is true for those who use the courts and those who never set foot inside a court building. The Michigan Supreme Court has made the effort over the past year to increase the opportunity for positive things to happen in terms of court administration, especially at the local level.

New programs initiated by the judiciary this past year will generate innovative ideas for making courts friendlier and more efficient while maintaining fairness and impartiality in the handling of cases. They will give citizens in court greater control over the outcomes of their disputes by offering alternatives to a trial. They will support local efforts to battle substance abuse and improve the care of our elderly. They will strive ultimately to earn the public's continuing trust in the court system.

These efforts will owe their success to the many people and institutions who contributed to their development and implementation: judges, court administrators, the Legislature, the Executive Office, local government officials, citizens, and a host of local service organizations. The Supreme Court thanks them all for their support.

This report of Michigan's One Court of Justice for 2000 will highlight these programs while providing valuable information about court operations and caseloads. I again encourage all who care about justice to share their ideas for its improvement. The more we learn together, the more our citizens will benefit from a justice system that strives for excellence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Elizabeth A. Weaver", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Elizabeth A. Weaver
Chief Justice



Elizabeth A. Weaver
Chief Justice
Michigan Supreme Court

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Michigan's One Court of Justice took new steps this year to strengthen the ties between courts and their communities. The Michigan Supreme Court launched a new program to encourage innovation in local trial courts in the interest of serving the public better. It adopted new rules to give citizens options in the way they resolve their disputes. It developed new methods to provide accountability in the care of our elderly citizens, and supported a new and promising method of helping substance abusers reclaim their lives and contribute productively to society.

Serving the Citizens

The Court undertook these efforts in the recognition that public trust and confidence in the courts must be earned. Courts decide many important issues relating to children and families, the environment, the workplace, and the individual rights of citizens, all of which have an impact on community health and well-being. These decisions must be reached in a fair, impartial, unbiased, and efficient manner in each and every case. Only by adhering to this standard can the courts retain the respect of our citizens.

The Supreme Court fully accepts responsibility for administering — and improving — justice in Michigan, but all branches of government, state and local, play a role in it. The programs discussed here were supported, or in some cases originated, by judges, court administrators, legislators, Executive Office representatives, county commissioners, and community service volunteers. These individuals spent many hours brainstorming, debating, and planning to ensure the programs' success. The Supreme Court appreciates their dedication to the advancement of justice.

Better Courts ... for Better Communities

In the firm belief that local trial courts know their communities best, the Supreme Court launched the Next Generation Project to foster new ideas at the community level for improving court service to the public. The project challenges courts to make themselves more convenient and efficient without jeopardizing fairness and impartiality in deciding cases.

Funded by a \$2.3 million legislative appropriation, the Next Generation Project seeks applications from local jurisdictions that want to consolidate or otherwise streamline the administrative functions of their circuit and probate courts and, if desired, their district courts as well. That could mean the development of one-stop-shopping facilities for people with business at any of these courts. It could mean the speeding of caseloads, the merging of computer docketing systems, or the more efficient use of judges. It could also mean increased court revenues and reduced operational costs — a savings to taxpayers.

"The project challenges courts to make themselves more convenient and efficient without jeopardizing fairness and impartiality in deciding cases."

The initiative builds on the success of seven demonstration projects launched since 1996 by the Supreme Court. These projects showed that trial court consolidation can help speed justice and keep costs in check. The projects are located in the counties of Barry, Berrien, Iron, Isabella, Lake, Washtenaw, and the multi-county circuit of Crawford, Kalkaska, and Otsego.

In 1999, after reviewing the projects, the National Center for State Courts encouraged Michigan to pursue further innovations in local court service. The Next Generation project was born. (For background information, see the Michigan Supreme Court web site, www.supremecourt.state.mi.us.)

Options ... for Resolving Disputes

Citizens can now go to court in some cases to resolve their own disputes. If that sounds like a different way of doing things, it is. Under new rules adopted by the Supreme Court, judges may require citizens in certain cases to try a dispute resolution process short of a trial. One important way to accomplish this is through mediation.

In mediation, the parties to a case try to develop their own solutions and reach an agreement that satisfies both sides. A neutral mediator helps them define the issues and explore the options, but has no authority to impose an outcome. Mediation can reach issues the courts cannot address, restore working relationships, and avoid the costs associated with trial.

Mediation is successful. Statistics from Michigan's Office of Dispute Resolution (ODR) show that agreements are reached in 90 percent of cases submitted to mediation and are adhered to by the parties most of the time. The ODR program has 25 mediation centers throughout the state and is run by the State Court Administrative Office. (See www.supremecourt.state.mi.us.)

Under the Supreme Court's rules, should mediation or other forms of alternative dispute resolution fall short, a trial is always available. But considering that 97 percent of court cases settle, perhaps going to trial is the true alternative. The way is open now for disputants to better control their own destinies in court.

"Successful mediation can reach issues the courts cannot address, restore working relationships, and avoid the costs associated with trial."

Increasing Safeguards ... for the Elderly

The care of the elderly is an important priority for every community. In 1998, a Michigan Supreme Court task force recommended a number of ways to strengthen the guardianship system in our communities to ensure that the elderly receive the care they need.

In the wake of the recommendations, the State Court Administrative Office has developed case codes to track adult and minor guardianship cases. It is also revising guardianship and conservatorship forms to make them more user-friendly and more helpful in managing such cases.

In addition, materials will be developed to help trial courts and communities create successful volunteer guardianship programs. And probate judges will continue to receive training on the aging process and cognitive impairments.

These steps and others will help provide the elderly with better service, and will make the system more accountable for this major responsibility.

Therapeutic Justice ... for Substance Abusers

"I am so grateful for the support the program gave me. I needed someone to believe in me and they did. The program gave structure and discipline to my life. The system that for so long I thought was my enemy has become my best friend."

—Drug Court Participant

Substance abuse poses a challenge to many communities and their courts. A new way to meet this challenge is called the drug court. Drug courts are specially designed court calendars or dockets for the purpose of achieving a reduction in recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent substance-abusing offenders. They are also geared toward increasing offenders' likelihood of successful rehabilitation through judicially-supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, and use of appropriate sanctions and other rehabilitation services.

Drug courts aim to reduce recidivism among non-violent offenders with drug and alcohol dependencies. They serve as gateways to local treatment and rehabilitation services that help restore offenders to a productive way of life.

Prior to October of 1999, Michigan had 10 drug court programs in various stages of planning and development that received federal and local funding to support their drug court program: Berrien County Adult Drug Court-St. Joseph; Kalamazoo Women's Drug Court Program-Kalamazoo; Kalamazoo Men's Drug Court Program-Kalamazoo; Kalamazoo Juvenile Drug Court Program-Kalamazoo; 36th District Court-City of Detroit; 56th District DUI Drug Court-Charlotte; 61st District Court-City of Grand Rapids; 37th District Court-Warren; Macomb Juvenile Drug Court-Mt. Clemens; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians-Sault Ste. Marie.



Michigan Hall of Justice
Architectural Rendering

In 1999, Michigan Public Act 137 provided new funding for the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program for FY 1999-2000. The purpose of the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program is to provide funding assistance to jurisdictions to help with planning and implementation of new drug courts, expansion of existing drug courts, and continuation funding for drug court programs no longer eligible to receive federal funding for the drug court program. The Michigan Drug Court Grant Program is modeled after the federal guidelines developed by the Drug Court Program Office in the Department of Justice.

During fiscal year 1999-2000 the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program has provided funding for nine planning grants; two implementation grants; four enhancement grants for existing drug court programs; and one continuation grant for a jurisdiction that had exhausted its federal funding.

Judicial System Enhancements by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has also taken a number of additional actions at the state level to improve the judicial system. For example, the Court has

- n Held a series of public administrative hearings across the state to enable attorneys and citizens to address the Court about how the court system functions. Students were invited to attend the hearings to see the Supreme Court in action. During the past year, hearings were held in Grand Rapids, Benton Harbor-St. Joseph, Gaylord, Flint, Lansing, and Marquette.

*"The program has been a miracle in my life and has helped regain many things I was losing."
—Drug Court Participant*

Michigan Hall of Justice

The Supreme Court broke ground on the Michigan Hall of Justice on October 12, 1999. The new building will house the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals Lansing Office, and the State Court Administrative Office.

The six-floor, 280,962-square-foot structure will feature coordinated administrative services; centralized printing, mailing and purchasing departments; two courtrooms,

one for the Supreme Court and one for the Court of Appeals; a conference center for training Michigan's judges and court staff; and a public learning center geared toward educating citizens — especially students — about the workings of the judiciary from historical times to the present.

Today, progress on the Hall of Justice may be monitored on-line through a Department of Management and Budget web site at www.mihallofjustice.com.

"The Supreme Court believes that courts must **Care** about justice by being **Accountable**, showing **Respect** for citizens, and striving for **Excellence**."

- n Developed and implemented case file management standards to improve management of records vital to effective judicial decision-making.
- n Established a Council of Chief Judges to strengthen the management talents of trial court chief judges statewide. The council will advise the Court on trial court administrative matters while the Court provides training and other support to the chief judges.
- n Instructed the Attorney Discipline Board to develop standards for disciplining Michigan attorneys so that punishment for professional misconduct is clear, predictable, and fair.
- n Decreased its caseload in 1999 for the second year in a row by disposing of more cases (2,571) than were filed (2,246) and reducing its backlog to the lowest level in seven years.
- n Conducted a series of cross-professional training sessions for lawyers and social workers on handling child welfare cases, the first such statewide effort in the nation.
- n Expanded its web site to provide more information in a more user-friendly fashion. The web site was recognized as a "Key Resource" by Links2Go as one of Michigan's top 50 web information sources.
- n Made plans for a public learning center within the new Michigan Hall of Justice, now under construction in Lansing. The first floor learning center will provide citizens — especially students — with the chance to explore the legal process and the workings of the Michigan judiciary from historical times to the present. The building itself will house the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals Lansing Office, and State Court Administrative Office. Bringing these three entities together will enable them to consolidate several administrative functions for more efficient management.
- n Developed guidelines for improved enforcement of monetary sanctions and orders for restitution, to increase the accountability of offenders and increase revenue to state and local government.

The courts have a significant impact on the lives of Michigan citizens. The Supreme Court believes that courts must **Care** about justice by being **Accountable**, showing **Respect** for citizens, and striving for **Excellence**. Justice will thrive as long as these goals are honestly pursued.



The primary function of the court system is to decide the cases that come before it. Cases begin in the trial courts, then may be appealed to the Michigan Court of Appeals and finally the Michigan Supreme Court. Below is a description of each court along with statistical data designed to provide a look at activity within the court in 1999 and in recent years.

Judicial Activity & Caseload

Michigan Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is Michigan's court of last resort. It consists of seven justices who decide the cases that come before the Court during a term that runs from August 1 through July 31 of the following year. The Court hears oral arguments in Lansing beginning in October of each term. Decisions are released throughout the term following oral arguments.

A Supreme Court justice is an elected official. A full term is eight years. Candidates for the position are nominated by political parties and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot. Two justices are elected every two years (one in the eighth year) in the November election. Supreme Court candidates must be qualified electors, licensed to practice law in Michigan, and at the time of election must be under 70 years of age. The salary of the justices is fixed by the State Officers Compensation Commission and paid by the state. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the governor until the next general election. Every two years, the justices of the Court elect a member of the Court as chief justice.

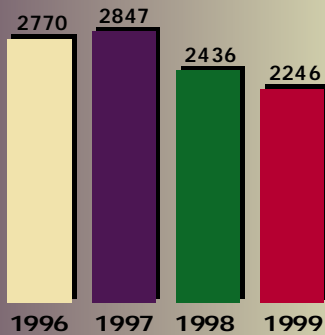
The Supreme Court receives annually approximately 2,200 to 3,000 applications for leave to appeal from litigants seeking review of decisions by the

Michigan Court of Appeals. Each of the Supreme Court's justices is responsible for reviewing each case at a rate of 200 to 300 a month to determine which should be granted leave. Justices analyze each case up to three times before a decision to grant leave to appeal is made. The Court issues a decision in all cases filed with the Clerk's Office. Cases that are not accepted for oral argument may be decided by an order with or without an opinion. These orders may affirm or reverse the Michigan Court of Appeals, may remand a case to the trial court, or may adopt a correct Court of Appeals opinion. In these instances, the Court deems further briefing and oral argument unnecessary. This system saves litigants and the public the considerable time and expense of full-scale briefing and argument where none is needed.

In addition to this extensive review of cases, the typical workload of a justice includes:

- n reviewing 35 to 50 cases for conference several times a month;
- n preparing 12 to 18 cases for each month of oral argument;
- n writing and reviewing majority opinions, concurrences, and dissents;
- n preparing for administrative meetings concerning court rules, discipline issues, board appointments, and the like several times a month;
- n attending to educational and communication responsibilities; and,
- n performing a variety of civic obligations, including speeches, classroom visits, and conferences.

Trends in Supreme Court Filings



The Office of the Chief Justice

The Office of the Chief Justice serves as the policy link between the Supreme Court, the State Court Administrative Office, the trial courts and Court of Appeals, and the Legislative and Executive branches. It coordinates the various outreach activities of the Supreme Court, and supports public education, planning, and systems management responsibilities of the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court.

The Office has supported the Judiciary's expanding pursuit of improvements in local court service and partnership activities with local funding units. It has also continued the planning of Michigan's Hall of Justice and upgraded Michigan's One Court of Justice web site. Details of these activities can be found in the "Serving the Citizens" section of this publication.

The Supreme Court's authority to hear cases is discretionary. After reviewing each case, the Court grants leave to those cases of greatest complexity and public import where additional briefing and oral argument are essential to reaching a just outcome.

Between 1994 and 1999 new Supreme Court filings decreased from an all time high of 3,188 to 2,246, returning to a level last seen in 1991. This reflects a corresponding change in the number of new filings in the Court of Appeals. The pending caseload has been reduced.

In 1999 there were 2,246 cases filed in the Supreme Court. During the year, the Court completed 2,571 cases.

Trends in Supreme Court Cases Completed and Pending

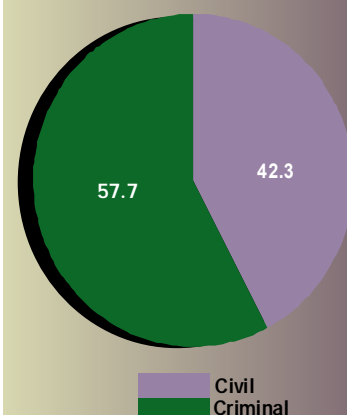
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cases Completed	2,799	2,898	2,736	2,992	2,571
Cases Pending	2,179	2,051	2,162	1,616	1,281

In 1999, the Court issued 482 additional orders on motion matters as follows: 56 orders granting leave to appeal; 241 orders on motions for rehearing or reconsideration; 46 orders holding cases in abeyance, issued on the Court's own motion; 30 miscellaneous orders, including motions for bail, stay of proceedings, appointing a Master in Judicial Tenure Commission cases, taxing or not taxing costs, etc.; 95 orders issued by the Chief Justice — here commonly called "housekeeping orders" — including orders on motions to extend the time for filing briefs, to place on or withdraw a case from a session calendar, or for oral argument, etc.; and, 14 remands with jurisdiction retained.

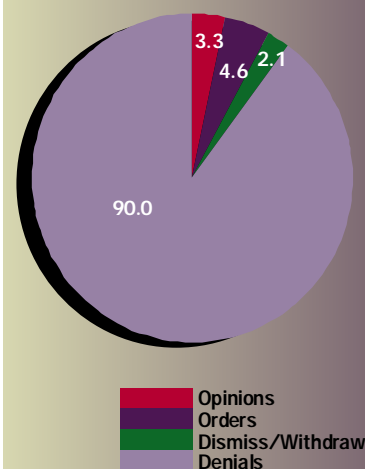
Michigan Court of Appeals

The 1963 Michigan Constitution established the Court of Appeals as an intermediate appellate court between the trial courts and the Supreme Court. Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is established by state law. Its practice and

Supreme Court Filings by Type



Supreme Court Dispositions by Type



procedure are governed by Michigan court rules established by the Supreme Court.

Judges of the Court of Appeals are chosen in nonpartisan elections from four districts drawn by the Legislature on county lines. The districts are as nearly as possible of equal population. The Legislature may increase the number of judges and alter the districts from which they are elected by changing the state law. A candidate for the Court of Appeals must be a lawyer, under 70 years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the district in which the candidate is running.

Court of Appeals judges are elected for six-year terms. Their salaries are set by the Legislature. Every two years a chief judge is selected by the Supreme Court. In addition to hearing cases, the chief judge performs administrative duties and other assignments required by the Supreme Court.

Panels of Court of Appeals judges hear cases in Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Marquette. The panels are rotated to encourage statewide uniformity in rulings by eliminating the likelihood of conflicting legal philosophies developing in specific geographical areas. The procedure for hearing cases is similar to that of the Supreme Court. The decision of a panel of the Court of Appeals is final except for those cases that the Supreme Court reviews.

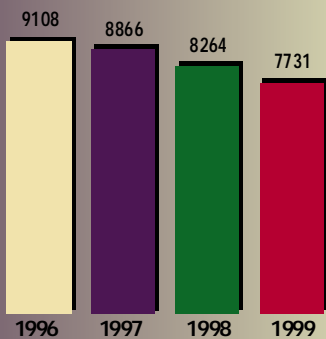
The Court of Appeals hears civil and criminal cases. Persons convicted of a criminal offense, other than by a guilty plea, have an appeal as a matter of right under the state constitution, if filed in compliance with the court rule.

In 1999, there were 7,731 cases filed with the Court of Appeals. This represents a decrease of 6% (533) over the 8,264 cases filed in 1998, and a 18% (1,177) increase over the 6,554 cases filed in 1984.

In 1999, the Court of Appeals disposed of 7,715 cases. This represents a decrease of 12% (1,091) over the 8,806 cases disposed in 1998. In 1999, 60% (4,652) of the dispositions were by order and 40% (3,013) were by opinion.

"Panels of Court of Appeals judges hear cases in Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Marquette. The panels are rotated to encourage statewide uniformity in rulings..."

Trends in Court of Appeals Filings



Trends in Court of Appeals Dispositions

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Disposed	12,596	10,842	10,242	8,806	7,715
By Opinion	5,968	4,774	4,418	3,013	3,063
Percent Opinion	47.4	44.0	43.1	34.2	39.7
By Order	6,628	6,068	5,824	5,793	4,652
Percent Order	52.6	56.0	56.9	65.8	60.3

Court of Appeals Changes Case Counting Procedure

In 1998, the Court of Appeals changed the manner in which cases were counted. Prior to 1998, Court of Appeals statistics reflected one case per each lower court number that was referenced in a file. Starting in 1998, the Court of Appeals statistics reflect one case for each appeals court docket number regardless of how many lower court docket numbers may be referenced in that file. Court of Appeals filing trends represent both a decrease in filings and changes in case counting methods.

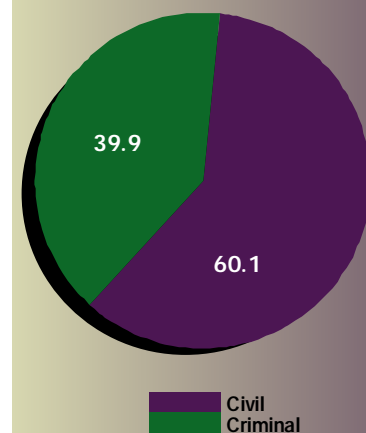
The average number of cases filed in the Court of Appeals per judge has fluctuated over the years. In 1999, there was an average 276 cases filed per Court of Appeals judge. Filings per judge have ranged from a low of 163 in 1969 to a high of 556 in 1992.

The averages of new filings per judge do not reflect the impact of the temporary assignments of visiting judges to the court. Therefore, great care should be exercised in the use of analysis of these averages.

Court of Appeals Filings Per Judge

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Filed	10,370	9,108	8,866	8,264	7,731
Disposed	12,596	10,842	10,242	8,806	7,715
Judges	28	28	28	28	28
Filed Per Judge	370	325	317	295	276

Court of Appeals Filings by Type



Michigan Trial Courts

In 1999, judges and judicial officers expended more than an estimated 1.1 million hours of judicial time on case-related work. This figure does not include the millions of hours that court staff spent on administration and processing. Circuit court was responsible for 54% of the case-related work while family division alone accounted for 33% of all case-related judicial work. Caseload information reported for trial courts reflects data that was reported and verified by individual courts.

n Circuit Court

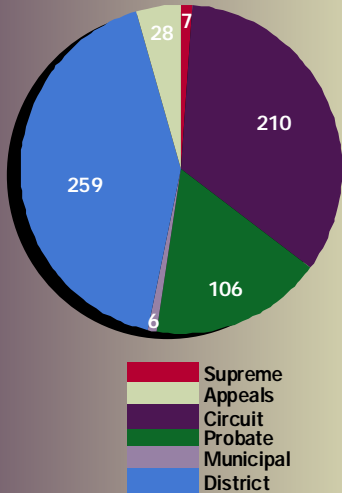
The state is divided into 57 judicial circuits along county lines. The number of judges within a circuit is established by the Legislature to accommodate required judicial activity. In multi-county circuits, judges travel from one county to another to hold court sessions.

The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Michigan. The court has jurisdiction over all actions except those given by state law to another court. Traditionally, the circuit court has had original jurisdiction in all civil cases involving more than \$10,000, in all criminal cases where the offense involves a felony or certain serious misdemeanors, and in all domestic relations cases, including divorce and paternity actions.

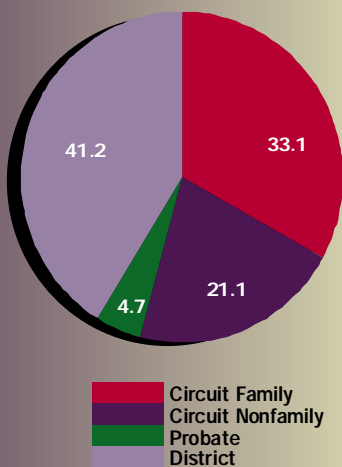
The Legislature raised the civil jurisdiction from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and created a family division in circuit court effective January 1, 1998. At the request of the 1996 legislation that established the division, family-related cases in probate court were transferred into the family division and probate judges in most courts were assigned to the family division in order to provide judicial coverage of the caseload. The division handles divorces and ancillary matters, custody, parenting time, paternity, juvenile offenses, and abuse and neglect. It also handles emancipation of minors, personal protection orders, name changes, adoptions, and, parental consent waivers. Circuit court also hears appeals from district court, probate court and administrative agencies.

Circuit judges are elected for terms of six years in nonpartisan elections. A candidate must be a qualified elector, a resident of the judicial circuit, a lawyer,

Michigan's 616 Judges



Case Related Judicial Workload by Court



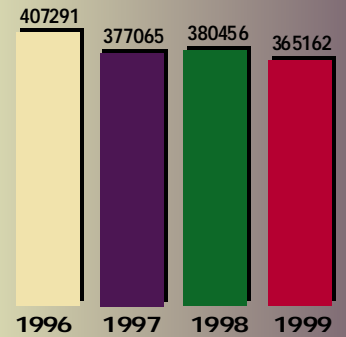
and under 70 years of age. The Legislature sets the salary for circuit judges.

In 1999, 365,162 cases were filed in the circuit court.

Trends in Circuit Court Filings

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Family	250,009	242,409	261,510	256,749
Nonfamily	157,282	134,656	118,946	108,413
Total	407,291	377,065	380,456	365,162

Trends in Circuit Court Filings

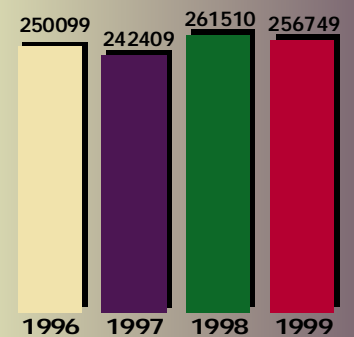


n Family Division of Circuit Court

Over a quarter of million cases were filed in the family division of the circuit court in 1999. Nearly half (45%) of the 256,749 new family filings were under probate court jurisdiction prior to the creation of the family division. Seventy percent of all circuit filings were family division cases while 30% were non-family circuit court cases.

In 1999 there were more than 142,000 domestic relations filings, representing an increase of 13% since 1996. The change was largely due to increases in personal protection orders (PPOs). During 1999, courts reported 16,660 new filings for PPOs against stalking and 31,563 PPOs in domestic relationship situations.

Trends in Family Division Filings

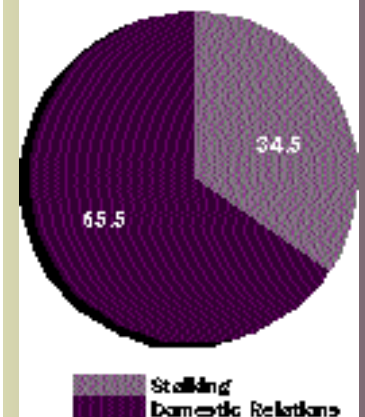


Trends in Domestic Relations Filings

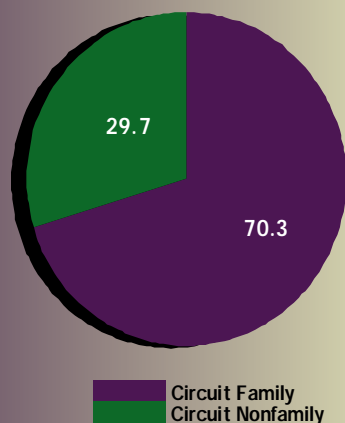
Case type	1996	1997	1998	1999
Divorce w/o children	23,561	23,566	23,571	23,663
Divorce with children ¹	27,875	26,876	26,841	26,716
Paternity	21,900	18,830	20,521	21,493
UIFSA	3,335	3,046	3,575	2,970
Support	14,455	12,502	14,182	14,114
PPOs/Stalking	N/A	N/A	17,640	16,660
PPOs/Domestic Relations	N/A	N/A	30,168	31,563
Other Domestic	34,434	35,311	4,771	4,983
Total	125,560	120,131	141,269	142,162

¹ Prior to 1998, PPOs were reported in the "other domestic" category.

Personal Protection Orders by Type



Family and Nonfamily
Circuit Filings



Child protective proceeding petitions, which often require considerable court resources, increased by 25 percent between 1996 and 1999. During the same period delinquency cases decreased by eleven percent. Overall juvenile petitions decreased by eight percent during the four-year period.

Trends in Circuit Court Juvenile Petition Filings

Case type	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delinquency	66,574	64,613	63,209	59,043
Status	10,256	10,726	10,323	9,625
Traffic	26,925	25,603	24,236	23,779
Child Protective Proceedings	10,343	11,085	12,910	12,883
Total	114,098	112,027	110,678	105,330

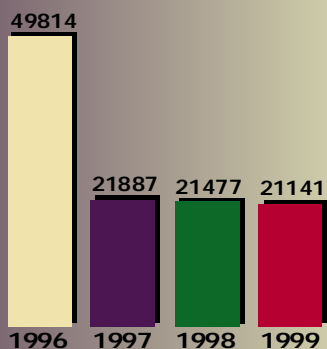
Trends in Circuit Court Appeal Filings

Case type	1996	1997	1998	1999
Criminal	592	561	497	496
Civil	843	918	765	757
Agency	6,233	5,951	5,458	5,607
Other	1,881	1,913	2,131	1,923
Total	9,549	9,343	8,851	8,783

The number of new appeals filed has declined slightly over the last several years. The overall decline between 1996 and 1999 was eight percent. Declines have occurred in the criminal, civil, and, agency appeals.

Tort reform resulted in an unusually large volume of civil case filings in 1996 as litigants moved to file cases before reform took effect. Following the passage of reform legislation, effective in 1996, tort filings have decreased to a level last seen in 1988.

Trends in Tort Filings



Trends in Circuit Court Civil Case Filings

Case type	1996	1997	1998	1999
General Civil	29,136	32,052	23,223	22,015
Auto Negligence	26,661	9,645	9,687	9,495
Non-auto Damage	23,153	12,242	11,790	11,646
Other Civil Suits	5,013	8,780	2,988	3,039
Adoption Issues*	5,527	6,118	6,085	6,729
Waiver of Parental Consent	845	787	744	691**
Name Change	3,824	3,188	2,625	2,058
Emancipated Minor	155	158	109	82
Court of Claims	466	351	290	344
Infectious Disease	6	2	6	1
Total	94,786	73,323	57,547	55,796

* Does not represent the actual number of adoptions

** Includes estimated data from one court currently being verified

In 1999 the legislature increased the jurisdictional limits in property crime cases which resulted in a shift of some felony cases adjudicated in circuit court to remain misdemeanor cases adjudicated in district court. This resulted in a decrease of approximately 9,000 criminal case filings in circuit court.

Trends in Circuit Court Criminal Filings

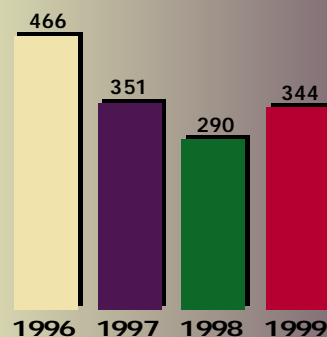
Case type	1996	1997	1998	1999
Non-capital	59,151	58,092	58,212	49,311
Capital	4,153	4,151	3,905	3,780
Total	63,304	62,243	62,117	53,091

n Court of Claims

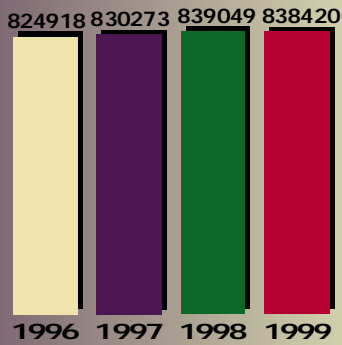
The jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, except as otherwise provided by law, extends over claims and demands against the State of Michigan or any of its departments, commissions, boards, institutions, arms or agencies, except those arising from line-of-duty injuries to state employees. Claimants may bring suit in the Court of Claims provided the claim is \$1,000 or more. The State Court

"In 1999 the legislature increased the jurisdictional limits in property crime cases..."

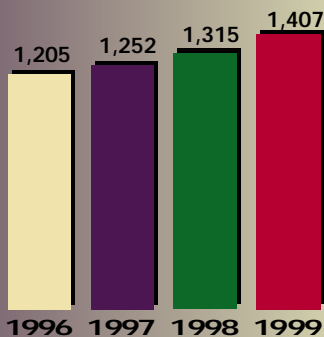
Trends in Court of Claims Filings



Trends in FOC Caseload



Trends in FOC Collections



Administrative Board is vested with discretionary authority in claims under \$1,000. By statute, the Court of Claims is a function of the 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Ingham County.

n Friend of the Court

The Friend of the Court office was created by statute in 1919. The Friend of the Court has the following duties according to law: (1) investigate, report and make recommendations to the court regarding custody, parenting time, and support issues, (2) provide mediation as another way of settling disagreements over custody and parenting time of children, (3) collect, record, and distribute all support payments ordered by the court, and (4) enforce all custody, parenting-time, and support orders entered by the court. In 1999, the Friend of the Court had a statewide caseload of 838,420 and collected \$1,407,164,644 in support for Michigan families.

n Probate Court

There is a probate court in each Michigan county with the exception of ten counties which have consolidated to form five probate court districts. Each

The State Court Administrative Office

The State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) collects, analyzes, and distributes information regarding operations of trial courts, and provides direct management support throughout the court system. SCAO uses the information it collects to allocate judicial resources through the temporary reassignment of judges and caseload as necessary, and to periodically recommend to the Supreme Court and the Legislature changes in the number of judgeships. The information is also used by the Supreme Court and SCAO to evaluate the performance of Michigan courts and establish guidelines for the administration of judicial business. Key divisions of the SCAO are:

n **Trial Court Services** provides management assistance to courts in conjunction with Regional Office staff. It implements Supreme Court

administrative policy, develops standards for trial court performance and procedure, provides staff support for court policy, committees, and boards, and acts as liaison to court organizations, government agencies, and public stakeholder groups. Court Reporting and Recording Board of Review establishes criteria for certification of court reporters and recorders. The board also administers certification tests for court reporters and recorders.

n **Administrative Services** provides internal management support including Human Resources and Budget and Finance for the SCAO and the trial courts. It manages the analysis of data collected and maintained by the SCAO for internal and external use; manages several judicial funds including the Court Equity Fund, Hold Harmless Fund, and Drunk Driving Fund; plans the allocation of judicial and SCAO resources; and, acts as a liaison to numerous government agencies.

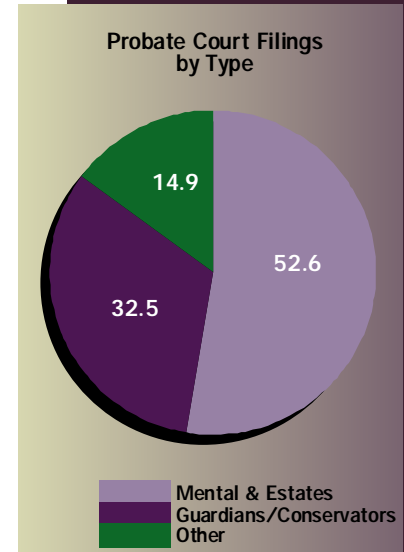
district has one judge, and each of the remaining counties have one or more judges depending in large part on the population and caseload within the county.

The probate court traditionally has had exclusive jurisdiction in such matters as juvenile delinquency, abuse and neglect, adoptions, administration of estates and trusts, guardianships and conservatorships, and mental commitments.

In 1998, the Legislature created the family division in the circuit court and moved juvenile delinquency, abuse and neglect, infectious disease, adoptions, name changes, emancipations of minors, waivers of parental consent, and other ancillary family matters from the probate court to the circuit court. The probate court now hears cases pertaining to guardianships, conservatorships, the commitment for hospital care of the mentally ill, and administration of estates and trusts.

Probate judges are elected on a nonpartisan ballot for six-year terms, subject to the same requirements as other judges. The Legislature sets the salary for probate judges.

In most courts, probate judges were assigned to the family division of the circuit court in order to provide judicial coverage of the caseload.



n **Judicial Information Systems (JIS)** provides technology and automated information system support for the Supreme Court, the SCAO, and the trial courts. It also provides automated reporting services for courts using JIS and other system software for delivery of case disposition information to the Secretary of State and Michigan State Police. The division is developing systems to expand automated reporting to all courts and to additional state agencies. The JIS worked with the Judicial Information System Advisory Commission (JISAC) to develop recommendations for a statewide court information system.

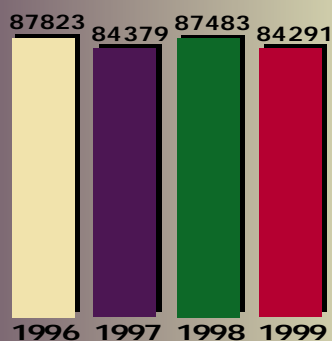
n **Michigan Judicial Institute** develops training programs for Michigan judges and court staff. It also produces a variety of publications as a part of its distance learning program, which includes the use of technologies such as compact disc-interactive and videotape.

The MJJ assists in planning annual educational conferences for judges and works with organizations such as the Family Independence Agency and the Institute for Continuing Legal Education on training activities and resources.

n **Regional Offices**, located in Detroit, Lansing, Mt. Pleasant, and Gaylord, provide direct management assistance to trial court chief judges and staff. The offices assist the Lansing Central Office to implement Supreme Court judicial administration policy, monitor workload and caseload, and to forge productive working relationships with local judicial system stakeholders.

Trends in New Filings of Cases in the Probate Court

Trends in Probate Court Filings



Case Type	1996	1997	1998	1999
Supervised Estates	7,166	6,344	6,170	5,985
Independent Estates	13,267	13,513	14,548	14,831
Trusts	690	613	784	747
Guardians DDP	2,199	2,479	2,591	2,486
Limited Guardians	3,456	2,967	2,958	2,818
Other Guardians	15,091	14,368	15,382	14,552
Conservators	7,361	8,024	7,999	7,532
Civil Actions	N/A	222	299	296
Judicial & Administrative Admissions DDP	10	47	54	38
Mentally Ill Petitions	16,929	14,774	15,394	14,227
Assignment of Property	8,119	8,096	8,110	7,972
Protective Orders	326	247	243	249
Marriages	529	509	543	508
Safe Deposit Box	304	282	275	243
Safekeeping Trust & Wills	12,280	11,763	12,050	11,781
Appeals to Probate Court	38	11	11	3
Determine Heirs	58	120	72	23
Total	87,823	84,379	87,483	84,291

"Citizens have more contact with district court than any other court in the state."

n District Court

Citizens have more contact with district court than any other court in the state. District court has exclusive jurisdiction of all civil litigation up to \$25,000 and handles garnishments, eviction proceedings, land contract and mortgage foreclosures, and other proceedings. In the criminal field, the district court handles all misdemeanors where punishment does not exceed one year, relevant proceedings including arraignment, setting and acceptance of bail, trial, and sentencing. It also conducts preliminary examinations in felony cases.

The district court includes a small claims division for civil cases up to \$1,750 in 1999 and \$3,000 beginning January 1, 2000. In these cases, litigants agree to waive their right to a jury, rules of evidence, representation by a lawyer, and the right to appeal from the district judge's decision. If either party objects,

the case will be heard by the general civil division of the district court.

By statute, district judges have authority to appoint magistrates. Magistrates may set bail and accept bond in criminal matters, accept guilty pleas, and sentence for traffic, motor carrier, and snowmobile violations and dog, game, and marine law violations. The magistrate may also issue arrest and search warrants authorized by the prosecutor or municipal attorney. Attorney magistrates may hear small claims cases. Magistrates may, at the direction of the chief judge, perform other duties allowed by statute.

District judges are elected for six-year terms on nonpartisan ballots, under the same requirements as circuit judges. The Legislature sets the salary for district judges.

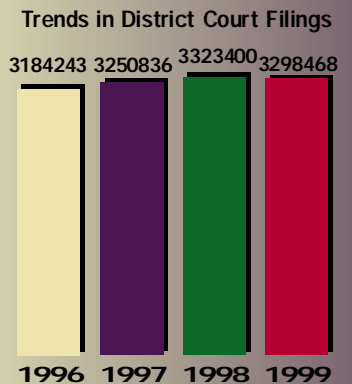
In 1999, there were 3,298,468 new filings in Michigan district courts. This represents an increase of 4% over the number of cases filed in 1996.

Trends in District Court Criminal Filings

Case Type	1996	1997	1998	1999
Felony	74,421	76,018	76,858	68,327
Misdemeanor	241,945	249,221	264,720	266,245
Civil Infraction	8,129	12,327	14,263	15,300
OUIL Misdemeanor	60,802	60,035	61,021	61,744
OUIL Felony	3,284	3,047	3,234	3,722
Total	388,581	400,648	420,096	415,338

Between 1996 and 1999, criminal filings in district court increased 7%, or by nearly 27,000 cases. Felony filings decreased by 8%, and misdemeanor filings increased by 10% reflecting to an extent the felony/misdemeanor change in jurisdictional limits for some crimes. Criminal civil infractions increased by 88% as law enforcement agencies used them increasingly.

"The magistrate may also issue arrest and search warrants authorized by the prosecutor or municipal attorney."



Trends in District Court Traffic Filings

Case Type	1996	1997	1998	1999
Misdemeanor	531,692	537,109	559,070	516,146
Civil Infraction	1,850,119	1,883,901	1,899,501	1,919,164
Total	2,381,811	2,421,010	2,458,571	2,435,310

Between 1996 and 1999, civil filings increased by nearly 34,000 cases or 8%. The growth was in general civil and summary cases while there was a decline in small claims filings.

Trends in District Court Civil Filings

Case Type	1996	1997	1998	1999
General Civil	149,507	160,441	175,580	176,413
Small Claims	101,121	99,824	95,059	89,842
Summary	163,223	168,913	174,094	181,565
Total	413,851	429,178	444,733	447,820

n Municipal Court

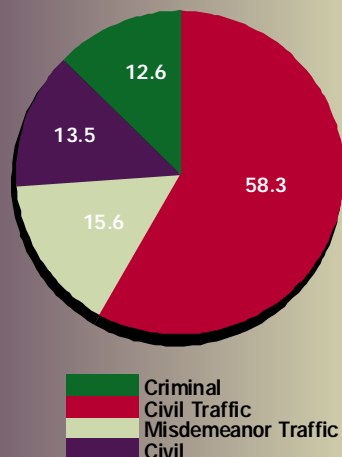
Municipal court jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$1,500 in civil cases. As of January 1, 1999, municipal courts have civil jurisdiction in cases up to \$3,000 if approved by their local funding unit. Criminal traffic jurisdiction is the same as in district court. When the district court was created by statute in 1968, pursuant to the 1963 Michigan Constitution, most municipal courts in the state were converted into district courts. Today, only five municipal courts remain: Eastpointe, Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Woods, and Grosse Pointe Farms.

Municipal judges must be lawyers, residents, and electors of their municipalities. They are paid by the municipalities and are elected for six-year terms.

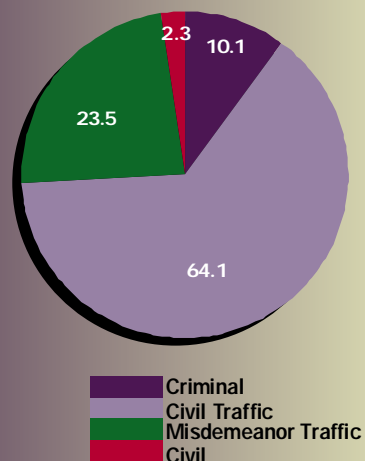
Trends in Municipal Court Filings

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	30,932	32,194	34,055	32,537

District Court Filings by Type



Municipal Court Filings by Type





The estimation of judicial workload and a community's corresponding need for judges is a complex and multidimensional process. Most courts across the nation consider both quantitative and qualitative factors in determining the need for judgeships. The three statistical procedures that are used most widely across the 50 states include weighted caseload, average caseload per judge, and regression. In Michigan all three statistical procedures are applied and compared. Each provides valuable information. The statistics generated using the three procedures are used as an initial indicator of judicial need. Resource recommendations are made only after an extended analysis is conducted.

Judicial Workload

Information on the judicial workload for all courts is presented for each county, within circuit and region. For those district courts which serve subcounty populations (second- and third-class courts), the same information is provided.

Extended Analysis

An extensive analysis of case-related factors, support resources, and environmental factors is necessary before a determination can be made regarding judicial workload and resource requirements. This secondary, or extended, analysis is tailored to the particular court and is directed toward exploring the following factors:

n Case-related Factors

- n Caseload mix
- n Types of cases: traffic, asbestos, complex civil, domestic, complex criminal, court of claims

- n Case counting methodology
- n Docket backlog
- n Prosecutor and law enforcement practices: charging practices affecting case count, pleas, and trials

n Resources

- n Staffing levels: availability of judicial officers, case-processing staff, and law clerks
- n Assignments into or out of the court
- n Facilities
- n Technological resources: computer systems, networking, video arraignments

n Environmental

- n Demographics: housing and labor market patterns, prisons, pro per cases, or businesses
- n Local legal culture: contested hearings versus stipulations, number of waivers of preliminary exams, stipulations to the evidence versus testimony
- n Judicial philosophy: time a judge gives litigants and attorneys, jury versus bench trials, pleas versus trials, justice system involvement, community leadership

Key to Circuit Court Numbers by County

County	Circuit	Region
Alcona	C-26	4
Alger	C-11	4
Allegan	C-48	2
Alpena	C-26	4
Antrim	C-13	4
Arenac	C-34	3
Baraga	C-12	4
Barry	C-05	2
Bay	C-18	3
Benzie	C-19	4
Berrien	C-02	2
Branch	C-15	2
Calhoun	C-37	2
Cass	C-43	2
Charlevoix	C-33	4
Cheboygan	C-53	4
Chippewa	C-50	4
Clare	C-55	3

County	Circuit	Region
Clinton	C-29	3
Crawford	C-46	4
Delta	C-47	4
Dickinson	C-41	4
Eaton	C-56	2
Emmet	C-57	4
Genesee	C-07	1
Gladwin	C-55	3
Gogebic	C-32	4
Grand Traverse	C-13	4
Gratiot	C-29	3
Hillsdale	C-01	2
Houghton	C-12	4
Huron	C-52	3
Ingham	C-30	2
Ionia	C-08	3
Iosco	C-23	3
Iron	C-41	4
Isabella	C-21	3
Jackson	C-04	2
Kalamazoo	C-09	2
Kalkaska	C-46	4

Judicial Workload Estimates, '99-'00

by Estimates by Circuit & County

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
Region I						
C-03 — Wayne						
Weighted Caseload	36.08	12.95	49.03	6.77	65.41	121.21
Average Caseload	31.57	46.34	77.91	7.84	69.91	155.66
Regression	29.13	35.59	64.72	5.38	68.48	138.58
C-06 — Oakland						
Weighted Caseload	14.14	3.98	18.12	2.70	31.72	52.54
Average Caseload	14.27	12.38	26.65	2.94	30.86	60.45
Regression	13.23	9.88	23.11	2.09	30.83	56.03
C-07 — Genesee						
Weighted Caseload	4.49	2.68	7.17	1.42	11.19	19.78
Average Caseload	3.87	9.02	12.89	1.75	12.25	26.89
Regression	3.66	7.34	11.00	1.29	11.57	23.86

Current Judgeships

C-03 — Wayne

Circuit	64.00
Probate	9.00
District	69.00
Total	142.00

C-06 — Oakland

Circuit	17.00
Probate	4.00
District	32.00
Total	53.00

C-07 — Genesee

Circuit	7.00
Probate	3.00
District	12.00
Total	22.00

County	Circuit	Region
Kent	C-17	2
Keweenaw	C-12	4
Lake	C-51	3
Lapeer	C-40	3
Leelanau	C-13	4
Lenawee	C-39	2
Livingston	C-44	2
Luce	C-11	4
Mackinac	C-50	4
Macomb	C-16	1
Manistee	C-19	4
Marquette	C-25	4
Mason	C-51	3
Mecosta	C-49	3
Menominee	C-41	4
Midland	C-42	3
Missaukee	C-28	4
Monroe	C-38	1
Montcalm	C-08	3
Montmorency	C-26	4
Muskegon	C-14	2

County	Circuit	Region
Newaygo	C-27	3
Oakland	C-06	1
Oceana	C-27	3
Ogemaw	C-34	3
Ontonagon	C-32	4
Osceola	C-49	3
Oscoda	C-23	3
Otsego	C-46	4
Ottawa	C-20	2
Presque Isle	C-26	4
Roscommon	C-34	3
Saginaw	C-10	3
Sanilac	C-24	3
Schoolcraft	C-11	4
Shiawassee	C-35	3
St. Clair	C-31	1
St. Joseph	C-45	2
Tuscola	C-54	3
Van Buren	C-36	2
Washtenaw	C-22	1
Wayne	C-03	1
Wexford	C-28	4

Current Judgeships

C-16 — Macomb

Circuit	9.00
Probate	3.00
District	18.00
Total	30.00

C-22 — Washtenaw

Circuit	5.00
Probate	2.00
District	7.00
Total	14.00

C-31 — St. Clair

Circuit	3.00
Probate	2.00
District	3.00
Total	8.00

C-38 — Monroe

Circuit	3.00
Probate	2.00
District	3.00
Total	8.00

Region II

C-01 — Hillsdale

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-16 — Macomb						
Weighted Caseload	8.01	2.71	10.72	2.14	19.57	32.43
Average Caseload	7.80	8.05	15.85	2.36	18.12	36.33
Regression	7.28	6.60	13.88	1.70	17.97	33.55

C-22 — Washtenaw

Weighted Caseload	3.31	1.37	4.68	0.56	7.83	13.07
Average Caseload	3.04	3.90	6.94	0.65	6.52	14.11
Regression	2.90	3.46	6.36	0.55	6.57	13.48

C-31 — St. Clair

Weighted Caseload	2.12	2.88	5.00	0.42	3.18	8.60
Average Caseload	1.49	2.50	3.99	0.49	2.86	7.34
Regression	1.47	2.41	3.88	0.44	2.86	7.18

C-38 — Monroe

Weighted Caseload	1.56	2.90	4.46	0.24	3.78	8.48
Average Caseload	1.18	2.77	3.95	0.29	3.37	7.61
Regression	1.18	2.60	3.78	0.31	3.36	7.45

Region II

C-01 — Hillsdale

Weighted Caseload	0.45	0.84	1.29	0.10	1.10	2.49
Average Caseload	0.28	0.86	1.14	0.15	1.08	2.37
Regression	0.35	1.16	1.51	0.22	1.11	2.84

Statistical Procedures

n Weighted caseload measures of judicial workload were developed based on empirical data concerning case processing in Michigan. To develop weighted workload measures, the time that judges and judicial officers spent on case-related work was recorded.

The data was then analyzed to determine the total case-related time spent on each type of case, the time spent on a case by a judge, and the time spent on a case by a judicial officer. The empirical data supported the development of estimates of judge time available for case-related matters, the development of case weights,

and the division of workload between judges and judicial officers.

n Average caseload per judge is a measure that describes how many judges would be needed to process a particular number of cases if each judge handled an exact average number of cases. For example, if the average judge statewide handled 1,000 cases and a court had 1,500 filings one would estimate that the court needed about 1.5 judges to process the 1,500 new filings. Average caseload provides a useful estimate of need when case types are fairly uniformly distributed across courts.

When the complexity of cases varies across courts, the average caseload per

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-02 — Berrien						
Weighted Caseload	2.65	3.45	6.10	0.29	5.09	11.48
Average Caseload	1.58	3.73	5.31	0.35	5.33	10.99
Regression	1.55	3.34	4.89	0.35	5.30	10.54
C-04 — Jackson						
Weighted Caseload	2.09	2.89	4.98	0.38	4.47	9.83
Average Caseload	1.47	3.28	4.75	0.50	4.70	9.95
Regression	1.45	2.99	4.44	0.45	4.68	9.57
C-05 — Barry						
Weighted Caseload	0.50	0.94	1.44	0.11	1.11	2.66
Average Caseload	0.35	0.86	1.21	0.13	1.05	2.39
Regression	0.43	1.16	1.59	0.21	1.08	2.88
C-09 — Kalamazoo						
Weighted Caseload	2.16	1.80	3.96	0.45	6.99	11.40
Average Caseload	2.23	4.61	6.84	0.57	6.34	13.75
Regression	2.15	4.00	6.15	0.50	6.30	12.95
C-14 — Muskegon						
Weighted Caseload	2.52	3.79	6.31	0.38	4.36	11.05
Average Caseload	1.91	4.47	6.38	0.52	4.67	11.57
Regression	1.86	3.89	5.75	0.47	4.65	10.87
C-15 — Branch						
Weighted Caseload	0.51	0.99	1.50	0.09	1.49	3.08
Average Caseload	0.35	1.04	1.39	0.10	1.37	2.86
Regression	0.42	1.30	1.72	0.18	1.40	3.30

Current Judgeships

C-02 — Berrien

Circuit	4.00
Probate	2.00
District	5.00
Total	11.00

C-04 — Jackson

Circuit	4.00
Probate	1.00
District	4.00
Total	9.00

C-05 — Barry

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-09 — Kalamazoo

Circuit	5.00
Probate	3.00
District	7.00
Total	15.00

C-14 — Muskegon

Circuit	4.00
Probate	2.00
District	4.00
Total	10.00

C-15 — Branch

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

judge method loses some ability to make fine distinctions concerning relative need.

n Regression is a useful tool for selecting courts for examination that have a disproportionate number of judges for the court's caseload relative to other Michigan courts. The procedure is based on the relationship between filings and the number of judges available to process those filings.

Since judges are individuals and not subject to fractionalization, it is not possible to match the number of available judges exactly with caseload. Therefore, some variation in the number of available judges relative to the caseload is to be expected. Regression allows the

determination of whether or not a court's resources are significantly out of line with statewide policies.

An advantage of regression is that it provides confidence intervals to be placed around the estimated need for judges. For example, it is possible to determine that one is 95% confident that a particular court needs between 1 and 1.50 judges to process the caseload of the court based on the experience of courts statewide.

NOTE: Judges serving more than one county are prorated based on local funding agreements.

Current Judgeships**C-17 — Kent**

Circuit	7.00
Probate	4.00
District	12.00
Total	23.00

C-20 — Ottawa

Circuit	3.00
Probate	1.00
District	4.00
Total	8.00

C-30 — Ingham

Circuit	7.00
Probate	2.00
District	9.00
Total	18.00

C-36 — Van Buren

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	5.00

C-37 — Calhoun

Circuit	4.00
Probate	2.00
District	4.00
Total	10.00

C-39 — Lenawee

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	5.00

C-43 — Cass

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-44 — Livingston

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	3.00
Total	6.00

C-45 — St. Joseph

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	4.00

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-17 — Kent						
Weighted Caseload	5.36	3.16	8.52	0.52	14.95	23.99
Average Caseload	4.96	9.57	14.53	0.56	15.01	30.10
Regression	4.66	7.76	12.42	0.49	14.72	27.63
C-20 — Ottawa						
Weighted Caseload	1.72	1.35	3.07	0.35	4.97	8.39
Average Caseload	1.74	3.70	5.44	0.38	4.13	9.95
Regression	1.70	3.31	5.01	0.37	4.12	9.50
C-30 — Ingham						
Weighted Caseload	2.84	1.81	4.65	0.78	10.93	16.36
Average Caseload	3.02	6.00	9.02	0.97	9.04	19.03
Regression	2.88	5.05	7.93	0.77	8.86	17.56
C-36 — Van Buren						
Weighted Caseload	1.01	1.59	2.60	0.27	2.23	5.10
Average Caseload	0.68	1.44	2.12	0.31	2.13	4.56
Regression	0.72	1.60	2.32	0.33	2.15	4.80
C-37 — Calhoun						
Weighted Caseload	2.49	3.13	5.62	0.47	4.56	10.65
Average Caseload	1.59	3.14	4.73	0.58	4.40	9.71
Regression	1.57	2.89	4.46	0.50	4.39	9.35
C-39 — Lenawee						
Weighted Caseload	1.06	1.73	2.79	0.19	2.26	5.24
Average Caseload	0.74	1.78	2.52	0.23	2.11	4.86
Regression	0.78	1.86	2.64	0.27	2.12	5.03
C-43 — Cass						
Weighted Caseload	0.65	1.10	1.75	0.12	1.23	3.10
Average Caseload	0.48	1.09	1.57	0.15	1.11	2.83
Regression	0.55	1.34	1.89	0.22	1.14	3.25
C-44 — Livingston						
Weighted Caseload	1.63	1.87	3.50	0.32	2.17	5.99
Average Caseload	1.18	1.83	3.01	0.45	2.24	5.70
Regression	1.19	1.90	3.09	0.42	2.25	5.76
C-45 — St. Joseph						
Weighted Caseload	0.76	1.52	2.28	0.11	1.69	4.08
Average Caseload	0.46	1.55	2.01	0.14	1.57	3.72
Regression	0.52	1.68	2.20	0.21	1.59	4.00

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-48 — Allegan						
Weighted Caseload	0.92	1.83	2.75	0.21	2.42	5.38
Average Caseload	0.65	2.07	2.72	0.25	2.23	5.20
Regression	0.70	2.07	2.77	0.28	2.24	5.29
C-56 — Eaton						
Weighted Caseload	0.97	1.62	2.59	0.21	1.54	4.34
Average Caseload	0.63	1.54	2.17	0.30	1.71	4.18
Regression	0.68	1.68	2.36	0.32	1.73	4.41
Region III						
C-08 — Ionia						
Weighted Caseload	0.46	1.01	1.47	0.11	1.19	2.77
Average Caseload	0.37	1.09	1.46	0.14	1.45	3.05
Regression	0.44	1.34	1.78	0.21	1.47	3.46
C-08 — Montcalm						
Weighted Caseload	0.66	1.00	1.66	0.14	1.23	3.03
Average Caseload	0.44	1.01	1.45	0.17	1.20	2.82
Regression	0.50	1.27	1.77	0.23	1.23	3.23
C-08 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	1.11	2.01	3.12	0.25	2.42	5.79
Average Caseload	0.80	2.10	2.90	0.32	2.66	5.88
Regression	0.94	2.61	3.55	0.44	2.70	6.69
C-10 — Saginaw						
Weighted Caseload	2.57	1.16	3.73	0.57	5.75	10.05
Average Caseload	2.37	4.61	6.98	0.66	5.88	13.52
Regression	2.28	4.00	6.28	0.56	5.85	12.69
C-18 — Bay						
Weighted Caseload	1.32	1.90	3.22	0.23	2.27	5.72
Average Caseload	0.85	1.89	2.74	0.30	2.02	5.06
Regression	0.88	1.94	2.82	0.32	2.03	5.17
C-21 — Isabella						
Weighted Caseload	0.69	1.04	1.73	0.10	1.59	3.42
Average Caseload	0.52	0.89	1.41	0.13	1.38	2.92
Regression	0.58	1.19	1.77	0.20	1.40	3.37
C-23 — Iosco						
Weighted Caseload	0.39	0.52	0.91	0.12	0.70	1.73
Average Caseload	0.29	0.52	0.81	0.11	0.75	1.67
Regression	0.37	0.91	1.28	0.19	0.78	2.25

Current Judgeships

C-48 — Allegan

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	5.00

C-56 — Eaton

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	5.00

Region III

C-08 — Ionia

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-08 — Montcalm

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-08 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	2.00
District	2.00
Total	6.00

C-10 — Saginaw

Circuit	5.00
Probate	2.00
District	6.00
Total	13.00

C-18 — Bay

Circuit	3.00
Probate	1.00
District	3.00
Total	7.00

C-21 — Isabella

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-23 — Iosco

Circuit	0.75
Probate	1.00
District	0.50
Total	2.25

Current Judgeships

C-23 — Oscoda

Circuit	0.25
Probate	0.37
District	0.17
Total	0.79

C-23 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.37
District	0.67
Total	3.04

C-24 — Sanilac

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-27 — Newaygo

Circuit	1.16
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.16

C-27 — Oceana

Circuit	0.84
Probate	1.00
District	0.50
Total	2.34

C-27 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	2.00
District	1.50
Total	5.50

C-29 — Clinton

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.22

C-29 — Gratiot

Circuit	0.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	2.78

C-29 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	2.00
District	2.00
Total	6.00

C-34 — Arenac

Circuit	0.58
Probate	0.37
District	0.50
Total	1.45

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-23 — Oscoda						
Weighted Caseload	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.03	0.32	0.61
Average Caseload	0.06	0.18	0.24	0.03	0.26	0.53
Regression	0.15	0.65	0.80	0.13	0.30	1.23
C-23 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.48	0.69	1.17	0.15	1.03	2.35
Average Caseload	0.35	0.71	1.06	0.13	1.01	2.20
Regression	0.52	1.55	2.07	0.32	1.08	3.47
C-24 — Sanilac						
Weighted Caseload	0.48	0.63	1.11	0.11	1.15	2.37
Average Caseload	0.33	0.57	0.90	0.13	0.96	1.99
Regression	0.41	0.94	1.35	0.20	0.99	2.54
C-27 — Newaygo						
Weighted Caseload	0.39	0.85	1.24	0.09	0.88	2.21
Average Caseload	0.31	0.91	1.22	0.12	0.99	2.33
Regression	0.39	1.20	1.59	0.19	1.01	2.79
C-27 — Oceana						
Weighted Caseload	0.24	0.42	0.66	0.09	0.52	1.27
Average Caseload	0.19	0.47	0.66	0.08	0.57	1.31
Regression	0.27	0.87	1.14	0.17	0.60	1.91
C-27 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.64	1.27	1.91	0.18	1.40	3.49
Average Caseload	0.50	1.38	1.88	0.19	1.56	3.63
Regression	0.66	2.06	2.72	0.36	1.62	4.70
C-29 — Clinton						
Weighted Caseload	0.44	0.81	1.25	0.13	1.05	2.43
Average Caseload	0.29	0.72	1.01	0.17	0.99	2.17
Regression	0.37	1.06	1.43	0.23	1.02	2.68
C-29 — Gratiot						
Weighted Caseload	0.36	0.77	1.13	0.10	0.98	2.21
Average Caseload	0.28	0.68	0.96	0.12	0.91	1.99
Regression	0.35	1.02	1.37	0.20	0.94	2.51
C-29 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.80	1.58	2.38	0.23	2.03	4.64
Average Caseload	0.57	1.40	1.97	0.29	1.90	4.16
Regression	0.72	2.08	2.80	0.43	1.96	5.19
C-34 — Arenac						
Weighted Caseload	0.21	0.28	0.49	0.06	0.51	1.06
Average Caseload	0.15	0.32	0.47	0.05	0.50	1.02
Regression	0.24	0.75	0.99	0.15	0.54	1.68

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-34 — Ogemaw						
Weighted Caseload	0.35	0.55	0.90	0.08	0.57	1.55
Average Caseload	0.21	0.49	0.70	0.08	0.51	1.29
Regression	0.29	0.88	1.17	0.17	0.54	1.88
C-34 — Roscommon						
Weighted Caseload	0.35	0.46	0.81	0.16	0.87	1.84
Average Caseload	0.28	0.49	0.77	0.14	0.87	1.78
Regression	0.36	0.88	1.24	0.21	0.90	2.35
C-34 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.91	1.30	2.21	0.30	1.95	4.46
Average Caseload	0.64	1.30	1.94	0.28	1.88	4.10
Regression	0.89	2.51	3.40	0.53	1.97	5.90
C-35 — Shiawassee						
Weighted Caseload	0.70	1.37	2.07	0.18	1.40	3.65
Average Caseload	0.45	1.21	1.66	0.21	1.38	3.25
Regression	0.52	1.43	1.95	0.25	1.40	3.60
C-40 — Lapeer						
Weighted Caseload	0.92	1.46	2.38	0.20	1.86	4.44
Average Caseload	0.61	1.49	2.10	0.24	1.69	4.03
Regression	0.67	1.64	2.31	0.28	1.71	4.30
C-42 — Midland						
Weighted Caseload	0.91	1.39	2.30	0.24	1.55	4.09
Average Caseload	0.59	1.31	1.90	0.33	1.42	3.65
Regression	0.65	1.50	2.15	0.34	1.45	3.94
C-49 — Mecosta						
Weighted Caseload	0.49	0.71	1.20	0.08	1.06	2.34
Average Caseload	0.30	0.63	0.93	0.10	1.01	2.04
Regression	0.37	0.99	1.36	0.18	1.04	2.58
C-49 — Osceola						
Weighted Caseload	0.33	0.53	0.86	0.08	0.48	1.42
Average Caseload	0.22	0.46	0.68	0.07	0.50	1.25
Regression	0.31	0.86	1.17	0.16	0.54	1.87
C-49 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.83	1.24	2.07	0.16	1.54	3.77
Average Caseload	0.52	1.10	1.62	0.17	1.51	3.30
Regression	0.68	1.85	2.53	0.35	1.57	4.45
C-51 — Lake						
Weighted Caseload	0.21	0.27	0.48	0.04	0.45	0.97
Average Caseload	0.16	0.30	0.46	0.03	0.34	0.83
Regression	0.25	0.74	0.99	0.14	0.38	1.51

Current Judgeships

C-34 — Ogemaw

Circuit	0.86
Probate	1.00
District	0.64
Total	2.50

C-34 — Roscommon

Circuit	0.56
Probate	1.00
District	0.42
Total	1.98

C-34 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	2.37
District	1.56
Total	5.93

C-35 — Shiawassee

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	4.00

C-40 — Lapeer

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	5.00

C-42 — Midland

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	5.00

C-49 — Mecosta

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-49 — Osceola

Circuit	0.00
Probate	0.00
District	0.00
Total	0.00

C-49 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-51 — Lake

Circuit	0.19
Probate	0.37
District	0.00
Total	0.56

Current Judgeships

C-51 — Mason

Circuit	0.81
Probate	1.00
District	0.50
Total	2.31

C-51 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.37
District	0.50
Total	2.87

C-52 — Huron

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-54 — Tuscola

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-55 — Clare

Circuit	0.55
Probate	0.55
District	0.55
Total	1.65

C-55 — Gladwin

Circuit	0.45
Probate	0.45
District	0.45
Total	1.35

C-55 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

Region IV

C-11 — Alger

Circuit	0.33
Probate	0.00
District	0.33
Total	0.66

C-11 — Luce

Circuit	0.33
Probate	0.00
District	0.42
Total	0.75

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-51 — Mason						
Weighted Caseload	0.33	0.49	0.82	0.11	0.53	1.46
Average Caseload	0.21	0.50	0.71	0.10	0.60	1.41
Regression	0.30	0.89	1.19	0.19	0.63	2.01

C-51 — Total Circuit

Weighted Caseload	0.53	0.76	1.29	0.14	0.98	2.41
Average Caseload	0.37	0.79	1.16	0.13	0.94	2.23
Regression	0.54	1.62	2.16	0.32	1.01	3.49

C-52 — Huron

Weighted Caseload	0.24	0.37	0.61	0.16	0.95	1.72
Average Caseload	0.18	0.37	0.55	0.19	0.92	1.66
Regression	0.27	0.79	1.06	0.24	0.95	2.25

C-54 — Tuscola

Weighted Caseload	0.57	0.74	1.31	0.15	1.11	2.57
Average Caseload	0.37	0.89	1.26	0.18	1.15	2.59
Regression	0.44	1.18	1.62	0.24	1.17	3.03

C-55 — Clare

Weighted Caseload	0.51	0.63	1.14	0.10	0.58	1.82
Average Caseload	0.30	0.57	0.87	0.09	0.64	1.60
Regression	0.38	0.94	1.32	0.18	0.67	2.17

C-55 — Gladwin

Weighted Caseload	0.33	0.44	0.77	0.06	0.70	1.53
Average Caseload	0.23	0.46	0.69	0.05	0.69	1.43
Regression	0.31	0.86	1.17	0.15	0.73	2.05

C-55 — Total Circuit

Weighted Caseload	0.84	1.07	1.91	0.17	1.28	3.36
Average Caseload	0.53	1.03	1.56	0.14	1.34	3.04
Regression	0.69	1.80	2.49	0.33	1.40	4.22

Region IV

C-11 — Alger

Weighted Caseload	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.03	0.20	0.52
Average Caseload	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.03	0.18	0.46
Regression	0.19	0.63	0.82	0.13	0.22	1.17

C-11 — Luce

Weighted Caseload	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.03	0.19	0.47
Average Caseload	0.06	0.13	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.41
Regression	0.15	0.61	0.76	0.13	0.23	1.12

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-11 — Schoolcraft						
Weighted Caseload	0.09	0.19	0.28	0.02	0.16	0.46
Average Caseload	0.08	0.17	0.25	0.02	0.17	0.44
Regression	0.17	0.64	0.81	0.13	0.21	1.15
C-11 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.31	0.51	0.82	0.08	0.55	1.45
Average Caseload	0.23	0.46	0.69	0.07	0.54	1.30
Regression	0.51	1.88	2.39	0.39	0.65	3.43
C-12 — Baraga						
Weighted Caseload	0.08	0.22	0.30	0.03	0.19	0.52
Average Caseload	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.03	0.16	0.41
Regression	0.15	0.64	0.79	0.14	0.20	1.13
C-12 — Houghton						
Weighted Caseload	0.17	0.55	0.72	0.10	0.48	1.30
Average Caseload	0.13	0.52	0.65	0.12	0.42	1.19
Regression	0.22	0.91	1.13	0.20	0.46	1.79
C-12 — Keweenaw						
Weighted Caseload	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.06
Average Caseload	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.06
Regression	0.10	0.52	0.62	0.12	0.07	0.81
C-12 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.25	0.78	1.03	0.14	0.69	1.86
Average Caseload	0.19	0.71	0.90	0.16	0.61	1.67
Regression	0.48	2.07	2.55	0.45	0.72	3.72
C-13 — Antrim						
Weighted Caseload	0.24	0.49	0.73	0.09	0.50	1.32
Average Caseload	0.14	0.41	0.55	0.08	0.41	1.04
Regression	0.23	0.82	1.05	0.17	0.45	1.67
C-13 — Grand Traverse						
Weighted Caseload	0.83	1.72	2.55	0.16	1.92	4.63
Average Caseload	0.58	1.76	2.34	0.22	1.74	4.30
Regression	0.64	1.84	2.48	0.27	1.75	4.50
C-13 — Leelanau						
Weighted Caseload	0.18	0.33	0.51	0.06	0.24	0.81
Average Caseload	0.13	0.30	0.43	0.06	0.25	0.74
Regression	0.22	0.74	0.96	0.16	0.28	1.40
C-13 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	1.25	2.54	3.79	0.31	2.66	6.76
Average Caseload	0.85	2.47	3.32	0.37	2.39	6.08
Regression	1.09	3.40	4.49	0.59	2.48	7.56

Current Judgeships

C-11 — Schoolcraft

Circuit	0.33
Probate	1.00
District	0.67
Total	2.00

C-11 — Total Circuit

Circuit	0.99
Probate	1.00
District	1.42
Total	3.41

C-12 — Baraga

Circuit	0.24
Probate	0.37
District	0.25
Total	0.86

C-12 — Houghton

Circuit	0.63
Probate	1.00
District	0.75
Total	2.38

C-12 — Keweenaw

Circuit	0.13
Probate	0.37
District	0.00
Total	0.50

C-12 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.74
District	1.00
Total	3.74

C-13 — Antrim

Circuit	0.36
Probate	1.00
District	0.48
Total	1.84

C-13 — Grand Traverse

Circuit	1.32
Probate	1.00
District	1.80
Total	4.12

C-13 — Leelanau

Circuit	0.32
Probate	1.00
District	0.20
Total	1.52

C-13 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	3.00
District	2.48
Total	7.48

Current Judgeships

C-19 — Benzie

Circuit	0.33
Probate	0.37
District	0.40
Total	1.10

C-19 — Manistee

Circuit	0.67
Probate	1.00
District	0.60
Total	2.27

C-19 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.37
District	1.00
Total	3.37

C-25 — Marquette

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.00
District	2.00
Total	5.00

C-26 — Alcona

Circuit	0.34
Probate	0.37
District	0.19
Total	0.90

C-26 — Alpena

Circuit	0.98
Probate	1.00
District	0.94
Total	2.92

C-26 — Montmorency

Circuit	0.34
Probate	0.37
District	0.06
Total	0.77

C-26 — Presque Isle

Circuit	0.34
Probate	0.37
District	0.20
Total	0.91

C-26 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	2.11
District	1.39
Total	5.50

C-28 — Missaukee

Circuit	0.24
Probate	0.37
District	0.22
Total	0.86

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-19 — Benzie						
Weighted Caseload	0.11	0.30	0.41	0.06	0.28	0.75
Average Caseload	0.09	0.31	0.40	0.05	0.27	0.72
Regression	0.18	0.74	0.92	0.15	0.31	1.38
C-19 — Manistee						
Weighted Caseload	0.29	0.41	0.70	0.10	0.56	1.36
Average Caseload	0.20	0.39	0.59	0.09	0.52	1.20
Regression	0.29	0.81	1.10	0.18	0.55	1.83
C-19 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.40	0.71	1.11	0.16	0.84	2.11
Average Caseload	0.29	0.70	0.99	0.15	0.79	1.93
Regression	0.47	1.55	2.02	0.33	0.86	3.21
C-25 — Marquette						
Weighted Caseload	0.60	1.13	1.73	0.13	1.39	3.25
Average Caseload	0.41	1.27	1.68	0.18	1.21	3.07
Regression	0.48	1.48	1.96	0.24	1.23	3.43
C-26 — Alcona						
Weighted Caseload	0.16	0.17	0.33	0.06	0.19	0.58
Average Caseload	0.11	0.19	0.30	0.06	0.17	0.53
Regression	0.20	0.66	0.86	0.15	0.21	1.22
C-26 — Alpena						
Weighted Caseload	0.24	0.61	0.85	0.13	0.68	1.66
Average Caseload	0.16	0.60	0.76	0.12	0.65	1.53
Regression	0.25	0.96	1.21	0.20	0.68	2.09
C-26 — Montmorency						
Weighted Caseload	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.04	0.29	0.69
Average Caseload	0.12	0.18	0.30	0.04	0.25	0.59
Regression	0.21	0.65	0.86	0.14	0.28	1.28
C-26 — Presque Isle						
Weighted Caseload	0.17	0.21	0.38	0.06	0.22	0.66
Average Caseload	0.14	0.19	0.33	0.05	0.21	0.59
Regression	0.23	0.66	0.89	0.15	0.25	1.29
C-26 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.75	1.17	1.92	0.28	1.39	3.59
Average Caseload	0.54	1.17	1.71	0.26	1.28	3.25
Regression	0.89	2.92	3.81	0.64	1.42	5.87
C-28 — Missaukee						
Weighted Caseload	0.21	0.32	0.53	0.04	0.34	0.91
Average Caseload	0.13	0.30	0.43	0.03	0.28	0.74
Regression	0.22	0.74	0.96	0.14	0.32	1.42

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-28 — Wexford						
Weighted Caseload	0.39	0.75	1.14	0.16	0.79	2.09
Average Caseload	0.27	0.72	0.99	0.13	0.89	2.01
Regression	0.35	1.05	1.40	0.20	0.92	2.52
C-28 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.60	1.07	1.67	0.19	1.13	2.99
Average Caseload	0.40	1.02	1.42	0.16	1.17	2.75
Regression	0.57	1.79	2.36	0.34	1.24	3.94
C-32 — Gogebic						
Weighted Caseload	0.13	0.69	0.82	0.07	0.45	1.34
Average Caseload	0.09	0.59	0.68	0.07	0.42	1.17
Regression	0.18	0.96	1.14	0.16	0.46	1.76
C-32 — Ontonagon						
Weighted Caseload	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.20	0.43
Average Caseload	0.04	0.16	0.20	0.02	0.17	0.39
Regression	0.13	0.63	0.76	0.13	0.20	1.09
C-32 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.17	0.86	1.03	0.09	0.65	1.77
Average Caseload	0.13	0.75	0.88	0.08	0.59	1.55
Regression	0.32	1.59	1.91	0.29	0.66	2.86
C-33 — Charlevoix						
Weighted Caseload	0.26	0.48	0.74	0.09	0.45	1.28
Average Caseload	0.20	0.45	0.65	0.11	0.46	1.22
Regression	0.28	0.85	1.13	0.19	0.49	1.81
C-41 — Dickinson						
Weighted Caseload	0.31	0.62	0.93	0.07	0.57	1.57
Average Caseload	0.25	0.55	0.80	0.05	0.56	1.41
Regression	0.33	0.93	1.26	0.15	0.59	2.00
C-41 — Iron						
Weighted Caseload	0.15	0.28	0.43	0.04	0.28	0.75
Average Caseload	0.12	0.27	0.39	0.04	0.25	0.68
Regression	0.21	0.71	0.92	0.14	0.28	1.34
C-41 — Menominee						
Weighted Caseload	0.15	0.41	0.56	0.10	0.43	1.09
Average Caseload	0.11	0.41	0.52	0.10	0.46	1.08
Regression	0.21	0.82	1.03	0.18	0.50	1.71
C-41 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.61	1.32	1.93	0.21	1.27	3.41
Average Caseload	0.48	1.23	1.71	0.19	1.27	3.17
Regression	0.75	2.46	3.21	0.47	1.37	5.05

Current Judgeships

C-28 — Wexford

Circuit	0.76
Probate	1.00
District	0.78
Total	2.51

C-28 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.37
District	1.00
Total	3.37

C-32 — Gogebic

Circuit	0.73
Probate	1.00
District	0.72
Total	2.45

C-32 — Ontonagon

Circuit	0.27
Probate	0.37
District	0.28
Total	0.92

C-32 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.37
District	1.00
Total	3.37

C-33 — Charlevoix

Circuit	1.00
Probate	0.54
District	0.40
Total	1.94

C-41 — Dickinson

Circuit	0.72
Probate	1.00
District	0.59
Total	2.31

C-41 — Iron

Circuit	0.46
Probate	0.37
District	0.41
Total	1.24

C-41 — Menominee

Circuit	0.82
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	2.82

C-41 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	2.37
District	2.00
Total	6.37

Current Judgeships

C-46 — Crawford

Circuit	0.56
Probate	0.37
District	0.58
Total	1.51

C-46 — Kalkaska

Circuit	0.56
Probate	0.37
District	0.72
Total	1.65

C-46 — Otsego

Circuit	0.88
Probate	1.00
District	0.80
Total	2.68

C-46 — Total Circuit

Circuit	2.00
Probate	1.74
District	2.10
Total	5.84

C-47 — Delta

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	3.00

C-50 — Chippewa

Circuit	0.53
Probate	1.00
District	1.00
Total	2.53

C-50 — Mackinac

Circuit	0.47
Probate	1.00
District	0.58
Total	2.05

C-50 — Total Circuit

Circuit	1.00
Probate	2.00
District	1.58
Total	4.58

C-53 — Cheboygan

Circuit	1.00
Probate	1.00
District	0.80
Total	2.80

C-57 — Emmet

Circuit	1.00
Probate	0.46
District	0.60
Total	2.06

	Circuit Nonfamily	Circuit Family	Circuit Total	Probate	District	Total
C-46 — Crawford						
Weighted Caseload	0.19	0.37	0.56	0.06	0.48	1.10
Average Caseload	0.14	0.33	0.47	0.06	0.39	0.92
Regression	0.23	0.76	0.99	0.15	0.43	1.57
C-46 — Kalkaska						
Weighted Caseload	0.26	0.38	0.64	0.06	0.67	1.37
Average Caseload	0.15	0.36	0.51	0.05	0.51	1.07
Regression	0.24	0.78	1.02	0.15	0.54	1.71
C-46 — Otsego						
Weighted Caseload	0.37	0.44	0.81	0.08	0.71	1.60
Average Caseload	0.22	0.40	0.62	0.08	0.59	1.29
Regression	0.30	0.81	1.11	0.17	0.62	1.90
C-46 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.82	1.19	2.01	0.20	1.86	4.07
Average Caseload	0.51	1.09	1.60	0.19	1.49	3.28
Regression	0.77	2.36	3.13	0.47	1.59	5.19
C-47 — Delta						
Weighted Caseload	0.37	0.72	1.09	0.09	0.94	2.12
Average Caseload	0.26	0.64	0.90	0.09	0.85	1.84
Regression	0.34	0.99	1.33	0.18	0.88	2.39
C-50 — Chippewa						
Weighted Caseload	0.44	0.59	1.03	0.08	1.05	2.16
Average Caseload	0.32	0.58	0.90	0.11	0.79	1.80
Regression	0.40	0.95	1.35	0.19	0.82	2.36
C-50 — Mackinac						
Weighted Caseload	0.30	0.23	0.53	0.06	0.53	1.12
Average Caseload	0.13	0.21	0.34	0.05	0.52	0.91
Regression	0.22	0.67	0.89	0.15	0.56	1.60
C-50 — Total Circuit						
Weighted Caseload	0.73	0.81	1.54	0.13	1.57	3.24
Average Caseload	0.45	0.79	1.24	0.16	1.31	2.71
Regression	0.62	1.62	2.24	0.34	1.37	3.95
C-53 — Cheboygan						
Weighted Caseload	0.37	0.43	0.80	0.09	0.63	1.52
Average Caseload	0.30	0.44	0.74	0.08	0.65	1.47
Regression	0.37	0.85	1.22	0.17	0.68	2.07
C-57 — Emmet						
Weighted Caseload	0.37	0.56	0.93	0.08	0.62	1.63
Average Caseload	0.28	0.52	0.80	0.08	0.65	1.53
Regression	0.36	0.90	1.26	0.17	0.69	2.12

nn Estimates for 2nd & 3rd Class District Courts

Only seven Michigan counties have second and third class district courts. All of these counties fall within Region I or Region II.

		Weighted Caseload	Average Caseload	Regression	Actual Judges
Region I					
D-14A	Washtenaw County	3.22	3.52	3.42	3
D-14B	Ypsilanti Township	1.50	1.29	1.39	1
D-15	City of Ann Arbor	3.11	1.70	1.76	3
D-16	Livonia	2.03	2.53	2.51	2
D-17	Redford Township	1.72	1.57	1.64	2
D-18	Westland	3.26	3.40	3.30	2
D-19	Dearborn	3.52	3.67	3.56	3
D-20	Dearborn Heights	1.75	1.54	1.61	2
D-21	Garden City	.83	.76	.90	1
D-22	Inkster	1.82	1.59	1.66	1
D-23	Taylor	2.76	2.47	2.46	2
D-24	Allen Park/ Melvindale	1.78	1.90	1.94	2
D-25	Lincoln Park	1.86	1.46	1.54	2
D-26-1	River Rouge	.68	.54	.71	1
D-26-2	Ecorse	.87	.64	.80	1
D-27-1	Wyandotte	.57	.58	.74	1
D-27-2	Riverview	.31	.29	.47	1
D-28	Southgate	1.09	1.18	1.29	1
D-29	Wayne (City)	.83	.84	.97	1
D-30	Highland Park	1.10	1.18	1.29	2
D-31	Hamtramck	.84	.92	1.05	2
D-32A	Harper Woods	.67	.63	.79	1
D-33	Woodhaven, et al	2.81	2.59	2.57	3
D-34	Romulus, et al	4.05	3.37	3.28	3
D-35	Plymouth, et al	2.93	2.95	2.90	2
D-36	Detroit	27.33	33.30	30.50	31
D-37	Center Line/Warren	3.83	4.46	4.27	4
D-39	Fraser/Roseville	3.06	2.38	2.38	3

		Weighted Caseload	Average Caseload	Regression	Actual Judges
D-40	St. Clair Shores	1.46	1.36	1.45	2
D-41A	Shelby Township/ Sterling Heights	4.81	4.05	3.90	4
D-41B	Mt. Clemens/Clinton	3.92	3.28	3.20	3
D-42-1	Macomb - Memphis, et al	.87	.87	1.01	1
D-42-2	Macomb - New Baltimore	1.62	1.72	1.77	1
D-43	Ferndale/Hazel Park/ Madison	2.92	3.10	3.03	3
D-44	Royal Oak	1.86	1.37	1.45	2
D-45A	Berkley	.35	.39	.57	1
D-45B	Oak Park	1.99	1.99	2.02	2
D-46	Southfield	3.19	3.40	3.30	3
D-47	Farmington/ Farmington Hills	2.34	2.11	2.13	2
D-48	Bloomfield Hills	2.76	2.51	2.49	3
D-50	Pontiac	3.43	3.09	3.02	4
D-51	Waterford Township	1.84	1.55	1.62	2
D-52-1	Oakland-Nov	4.02	4.28	4.11	3
D-52-2	Oakland-Clarkson	1.28	1.38	1.47	1
D-52-3	Oakland-Rochester	3.45	3.68	3.56	3
D-52-4	Oakland-Troy & Clawson	2.29	2.02	2.05	3
D-67	Genesee County	6.18	6.67	6.28	6
D-68	Flint	5.00	5.59	5.29	6

		Weighted Caseload	Average Caseload	Regression	Actual Judges
Region II					
D-54A	Lansing	5.13	5.18	4.93	5
D-54B	East Lansing	2.47	1.91	1.95	2
D-55	Ingham County	3.33	1.94	1.98	2
D-59	Grandville/Walker	.88	1.05	1.16	1
D-61	Grand Rapids	7.15	6.68	6.29	6
D-62A	Wyoming	2.32	2.76	2.73	2
D-62B	Kentwood	1.23	.99	1.11	1
D-63	Kent County	3.37	3.53	3.42	2

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